# **NEW YORK HERALD**

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-GERMANIA THEATRE, 16th street and 3d avenue.-

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st-NEW LYCEUM THEATRE, 14th street and 6th av.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway.-VARIETT BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery,-THE JEWESS-LIFE;

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway. - ABOUT OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. - MADAME ANGOY'S UHILD.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-VARIETY NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—The BLACK CROOK. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE .-UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway. The Geneva Choss.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall .-STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.-GREMAN

ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.-THE ROTAL BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st .-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.-Negro Minstrelay, &c. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.-

STEINWAY HALL, 14th st., between 3d av. and Irving AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 63d

BAIN HALL. Great Jones street, between Broadway and Bowery.—The Piligain. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-

### TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 3, 1873.

### THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY. To-Day's Contents of the

Herald.

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MOST EXCEEENT BILLIARD MATCH! GARNIER THE POSSESSOR OF THE CHAM-PION'S CUE! GREAT EXCITEMENT-THIRD

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REFORMING THE FINANCIAL COLUMNS! A GOOD SHOWING AFTER THE RECENT SKIRMISH: THE AMBUSHES REVEALED-FOURTH PAGE. BUSINESS AND PRICES ON 'CHANGE YESTER-

THE ACTION OF THE BANKS! STOCKS HIGHER! GOLD LOWER-EIGHTH THE FAILURE OF THE OLD DRY GOODS HOUSE OF PATON & CO.-FAILURES IN THE SMORY C.TY-POLITICAL BLACKMAIL-

FOURTH PAGE. INTERESTING LEGAL SUMMARIES-LUCETTE MYERS ON THE GOODRICH MURDER-TROTTING AT DEERFOOT-A "MUTUAL"

VICTORY-FIFTH PAGE. THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS are to have a State Convention at Elmira a few days hence.

Thomas Raines, liberal republican, having been thrown out by the republicans, and having been placed on their State ticket by the democrats, may perhaps serve as a new treaty with General Cochrane. But if he is resolved to build up a new party on reform he will probably run an independent State ticket.

AFTER A STORM COMES A CALM, AS, for instance, in the present comparative hopeful and promising calm in Wall street. It gives promise of the day when the bull and the bear will lie down together and a lame duck will lead them.

LUCETTE MYERS has been arrested at last, and detained as a necessary witness in the Goodrich murder case. It is fortunate, perhaps, in this case for the prosecution that the witness had waited so long under the idea that it was all over.

The New York Democracy-Their Utica-The State Cam paign.

The New York democracy, through their late State Convention, have proclaimed their State candidates for our approaching November election and the principles and measures for which, on their part, the intervening canvass will be conducted. The two great parties being thus brought face to face in the field the real work of the campaign will now actively begin. The competing State tickets

State Pris'n Inspector Moss K. Platt. Sylvanus Sweet, Each of these is a respectable State ticket, and, assuming that the gentlemen named on both sides have been selected with a special regard in each case to fitness and qualifications for the office indicated, the interests of the State will be safe with the success of either ticket. The resolutions of the two high contracting parties with the people are of the usual materials of our party platforms, with the addition of the latest modern improvements. The republicans introduce their articles of faith with a recapitulation of the great achievements of the republican party of the nation and the State; the democrats in the outset invite the co-operation with them of all citizens upon the fundamental democratic principles enunciated by Thomas Jefferson. The republicans claim that in what they have done for the United States and the State they have established the strongest title to the gratitude and confidence of the people; the democrats condemn and denounce the republican party as utterly unworthy the public confidence. The republicans declare that the Tammany Ring, with its colossal plunder of the people, the pollution of the ballot box, the defilement of the Bench and all its abominations, were the direct fruits of democratic rule in the State: the democrats affirm that the republican party, after assisting a corrupt ring to grasp all the powers of our city government, has seized the occasion to create a new and more corrupt Custom House Ring on the ruins of municipal reform. The republicans claim that they have proved, by their Local Option bill, the true friends of temperance; the democrats have nothing to

Furthermore, in the republican platform on the transportation question, we have a resolution calculated to tickle the ears of the farmers, while the democrats hold out to the sturdy yeomanry of the United States the right hand of hearty fellowship in their just resistance to the exactions of monopolists and in their just demands for great reforms. On the backpay question the republicans ask for bill which will restore this backpay money still untouched to the Treasury, while the democrats condemn and denounce the "salary grab" and all concerned in it, particularly the President, and demand a bill of repeal. The republicans point with pride to their administrations, both of the State and the nation, while the democrats condemn and denounce the party in power right and left, and especially on the Credit Mobilier business, and they denounce the conduct of the President in the matter of the Kellogg government of Louisiana as a flagrant violation of the constitution and the rights of a sister State. The republicans have no changes to propose on the tariff and general financial policy of the government; but the democrats on these subjects bring their heaviest accusations against the powers that be, and demand a revenue tariff, reforms in every direction and a currency as good as gold. To conclude this parallel on these two party platforms, while small faction of deserters from their party on false pretences, the democrats recognize them as worthy coadjutors, and cordially invite them to assist in the general work of reform.

say on this dry subject.

Here are materials enough for all the labors of all the party organs and orators on both sides that can be performed within the short interval to our November election. But this is what is called the "off year" in our national politics, and it is the dullest year, unless under some extraordinary condition of things, in the interval between one Presidential election and another. Our next Presidential contest is three years distant, and the new Congress, having been elected last year, our State elections of this year are limited practically to local affairs, save here and there the incidental election involved of a United States Senator or of a member of the lower house of Congress to fill a vacancy. Hence the "general apathy" which prevails on all sides. Hence, for example, the remarkable falling off in the popular vote of the recent Maine election, as compared with the full vote called out last on the Governor, September a year ago, as a popular test on the Presidential issue. And the coming October and November elections will doubtless, with hardly an exception, show the general apathy disclosed in Maine. It is the national reaction, particularly under a decisive victory and defeat, from the intense and exhausting excitements of a Presidential

Nevertheless in this State there are sufficient inducements in our next Legislature for a vigorous canvass on both sides to secure the victory. We, the people, have not only the Assembly, but a full Senate to elect this year, and upon the two houses thus to be chosen will fall the election of a United States Senator in place of Mr. Fenton. It is whispered abroad, too, that the President is awaiting the issue of our State election in reference to the Legislature, in order to determine his choice of a Chief Justice to fill the existing vacancy in the United States Supreme Court. The rumor is affoat that in the event of a republican Legislature in New York, which will secure a republican Senator, not only in place of Fenton, liberal republican, but in place of Conkling, should be resign, he will resign in order to accept the distinguished position which will be offered him with this opportunity, of Chief Justice of the United States, Of course, with the election of a democratic Legislature, Mr. Conkling will hold fast to his seat in the Senate. But apart from this question we have in the issue of reform in this metropolis, and in the numerous desirable offices, and in the vast sums of public money, collections and disbursements involved, matters which ought to be sufficient for

the most active exertions on both sides to

go by default, from the unity and confidence which prevail on the one side and the divisions and doubts which dishearten the other.

That wing of our city democracy which marches under the ensign of Apollo Hall, being excluded from the late Utica Convention, as not regularly entitled to admission, is evidently in the mood for another trial of strength against Tammany, not only on the important city officers, executive and judicial, to be chosen, but on the Senate and the Assembly. Last year the democratic vote, or the united vote of Tammany and Apollo Hall, for Mayor, was 81,347, against 53,031 for Havemeyer, independent and republican. But with the division of the democratic vote, 33,714 for O'Brien, the Apollo candidate, and 47,133 for Lawrence, the Tammany candidate, Havemeyer, with his 53,000 votes was handsomely elected. A similar contest between Tammany and Apollo Hall this year will produce the same results to a greater or less extent, as the contest of last year. The retirement in evident wrath of the Apollo delegation from Utica is generally accepted as a democratic defection which insures the State to the republicans. Unquestionably, if the democrats would overcome the fifty thousand majority by which the republicans, upon a full popular vote, carried the State last fall, the democratic factions and cliques must abandon their family jars and postpone their local quarrels to a more convenient season. But if they are incapable of profitable instruction from the results of their divisions of last year they will probably have enough of the fruits of such folly in our coming November election. Such is the present promise from their new departure on their old warpath.

The Last Days of the Modoc Murderers. Before this paper is in the hands of our readers the dread sentence of the law will, doubtless, have been carried out on Captain Jack and his five fellow murderers. The Indians of the neighboring tribes will have had an opportunity to gain what lesson the gallows can give by witnessing the execution. It is now many months since the crimes for which the Modocs lose their lives were committed. On the Indians whom the punishment of Jack and his comrades is expected to intimidate the best part of the lesson is lost by the delay The greater part of the time since their capture has been passed in the forms of a military trial, whose details neither the captives nor the other Indians understand or respect. The swift action proposed by General Jefferson C. Davis, immediately after the capture of Captain Jack, would have had a far better effect. He would have hanged the very Indians who suffer to-day in a week after their capture, and Modocs, Klamaths and all would have felt the lesson in all its severity. As it is, we hope that the effect will not be completely thrown away.

In another portion of the HERALD we publish the result of a series of interviews with the condemned Modocs, in which the savage actors in the massacre of General Canby and Peace Commissioner Thomas, and the attempted murder of Messrs. Meacham and Dyar, defend themselves after their own fashion. It will be seen that their statements do not accord with the direct evidence of the fact, and the insistence with which Captain Jack urges the puerility of his not actually firing on General Canby, while admitting that he snapped his pistol at him in the first instance, shows how faint his ideas are of the value of testimony in a criminal case. In the significant statement regarding the furnishing of powder and bad advice by the Klamaths there is something worthy of the consideration of the advocates of the peace policy. As this style of offence is regarded there is apparently no means of punishing it, and the wretched encouraged in playing the same part over again, with the connivance, in effect, of those who call themselves the friends of the Indian. Beset with difficulty as the successful treatment of the Indian question may be, it is certain that the benevolence is mistaken which on beef rations, and, while allowing him to be cheated right and left by Indian agents, expects that he will not shoot.

## The Public Debt Statement.

According to the monthly debt statement just published it appears that a reduction of the debt is still going on, though not so rapidly as heretofore. We are no longer liquidating it at the rate of eighty to a hundred millions a year. Still, the decrease for the month of September of \$1,901,000 and a fraction over is gratifying. We have always advocated a steady rather than a rapid reduction of the debt as the best policy, that being less likely to disturb business and a less strain upon the industry of the country. The six per cent coin interest debt is \$1,235,000,200, and the five per cent coin interest debt \$488.567,300-in all, \$1,723,567,500. The interest due on this amounts to \$31,581,060. The debt bearing interest in lawful money is-Four per cents, \$678,000, and navy pension fund, at three per cent, \$14,000,000-in all, \$14,678,000; the interest due on this is \$107,620. The total interest bearing debt, with interest due on it, amounts, therefore, to \$1,769,826,560. The money in the Treasury is-Coin, \$80,246,757; currency, \$3,289,032, and special deposit for the redemption of coin certificates, \$11,250,000-in all, \$94,785,789. The demand upon or offset to this is \$33,935,400 coin certificates, and the accrued interest on the whole debt amounts to \$31,688,680-in all, \$65,624,080. If, then, there be nothing behind or covered up in this statement, the Treasury has \$29,161,699 in money over and above all claims upon it. The debt, as it is called, bearing no interestthat is, the legal tender and fractional currency circulating medium-amounts to \$402,309,134. Of this \$356,079,742 is in legal tenders and old demand notes, and \$46,229,391 in fractional currency. In this statement the bonds of the Pacific Railroad companies, guaranteed by the government, and the interest paid on them are not taken into account. The debt of these companies, for which the government is liable, is-Principal outstanding, \$64,623,512; added to this is the interest paid and due to the United States. \$16,025,874. The nation is involved in debt for these companies, then, \$80,649,386, and the indebtedness is increasing every year. We review the figures just as they are given by the Treasury Department, without entering into any critical analysis of the statement or secure the Legislature. And yet, from present | the manner of making it up.

indications, the election, on a short vote, will The Reads and the Races-The Condition of Our Uptown Drives.

> The races at Jerome Park commence tomorrow, and the thousands of our citizens who are certain to visit the famous track will have an opportunity to notice the condition to which the parsimony and jealousy of the Finance Department has reduced our once pleasant roads, boulevards and avenues in the upper part of the city. The superstructure of these macadamized roadways, of which New York has a right to be proud, was constructed at a cost of at least two million dollars, and, through the ruinous policy of cutting down the necessary appropriation for their maintenance, the benefit of the outlay is being rapidly sacrificed. When the estimates of the Department of Public Works were made the amount required for the maintenance of these roads was, without any better reason than mere caprice, reduced ten thousand dollars. The insufficient sum appropriated for the purpose was exhausted last month, at a season of the year when the roads suffer the most from neglect. The maintenance force has been suspended since the 6th of September; the roadways have already suffered considerable damage through the want of the usual care, and if means are not speedily supplied for the resumption of the labor, the first frost of the season will come and the destruction will be much greater. It is in harmony with the singular financial

> policy of the Comptroller to allow two millions' worth of public property to go to ruin in order to save the immediate expenditure of a few thousands, especially when the money is to be expended by authorities distasteful to the head of the Finance Department. But the Comptroller is not the only member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and his associates on that Board make themselves responsible for his niggardly and stupid policy when they fail to insist upon a sufficient appropriation for the maintenance of our splendid uptown roads and for the protection of two million dollars' worth of public property. The Public Works Department has already made three or four earnest appeals to the Board of Appropriation for an additional sum of twenty-five thousand for these purposes, and from the proceedings of the Board it seems that no notice has been taken of the application. If any charge of extravagance could be sustained in regard to the care and repair of the roads there might be some excuse for this captious withholding of the funds required for a work of great public importance; but when we examine the total estimates for the maintenance of the Boulevards we find them to be much less than similar work has heretofore cost under professedly honest and economical management. In 1867 Mr. Green, as Commissioner of Central Park, expended over sixty-one thousand dollars on the care of two hundred and forty thousand square vards of Park roadways, while the Department of Publie Works asks only sixty-five thousand dollars in all, including the twenty-five thousand now required, for the maintenance of more than five hundred thousand square yards of road-

The Board of Apportionment should act promptly in this matter. Complaints of the bad condition of the uptown reads flow in from all quarters. The Kingsbridge road, north of 158th street, is said to be not only out of repair but in a dangerous condition, and much work is required on the side roads to put them in proper order. As to the boulevards and avenues, not only are they threatened with serious damage from the parsimoniousness or criminal indifference of the Board, but the scrub-woman polity of the Comptroller prevents the sprinkling of the roads and smothers the pleasure beings, by their escape from punishment, are of driving in a cloud of dust. If the Board refuses any longer to act on the requisition for the sum necessary to properly maintain the uptown roads the Commissioner of Public Works should employ the necessary help on his own responsibility and send the gangs to the Finance Department for their pay. It is arms the Indian, loads his musket, feeds him his duty to protect the property of the city placed under his official guardianship, He should also make provision for sprinkling the roads on the days of the races, at least, and the people will know that they owe a pleasant drive to his department. It is about time that our public officers should show the Comptroller that they have public duties and responsibilities with which he has no right to interfere, and which they are resolved to discharge, despite all the obstructions which obstinacy, jealousy or stupidity may seek to place in their

> Central Asia-Another Devastating War. We print this morning a despatch, special to the Herald, dated Tashkend, September 10, to the effect that another great war has broken out in Central Asia. The state of affairs in Turkestan seems to be strangely, even wildly, confused. In Khokan, one of the three Khanates of Central Asia, civil war is said to be raging. Among the Turcomans in the deserts around Khiva the fighting is general and of the most obstinate character. The Afghans have got into trouble with the Persians, and a dangerous intrigue is being carried on with the Emir of Bokhara. The excitement has spread not only over the whole of Turkestan, it has reached the borders of the Chinese Empire, and Yakub Bey, of Kashgar, is involved in what may prove to be a serious struggle with the Children of the Sun. According to our despatch the whole region known as Central Asia is in a state of demoralization. The late war against Khiva seems to have roused the barbarian tribes of those high latitudes out of their lethargy, and from the borders of Persia to the Chinese frontier the war spirit finds free and full expression. Such is the state of things that our correspondent ventures the statement that Russia will find it necessary to do to Bokhara what she has done to Khiva-conquer and permanently occupy. It will be observed from all this that, while the trouble is of the most serious character and deeply concerns the future of Central Asia, it does not imply any immediate difficulty with the two great Western Powers-Great Britain and Russia. That "coming conflict" is not yet. Great Britain looks on patiently, but determinedly. Russia has to do now in Asia what England did one hundred years ago-keep what she has won. Afghanistan is the grand northern barrier wall of the British Empire in India; and until Afghanistan is touched England has no cause to fight. Some of the best Russian generals were opposed to the "colored, not plain."

war against Khiva on the ground of trouble and expense. These present difficulties, which must cost Russia both men and money, seem to justify this view of the case. Now Russia must remain and make good her position or retire and lose her prestige. With Europe armed to the teeth, and with Germany eager for conquest and pressing close upon her, it will not be wonderful if her Asiatic conquests should cost Russia too much.

### Spain-Carlism on the Decline.

It is only a few weeks ago since Don Carlos, adding victory to victory, gave fair promise that on an early day he would be King of Spain, King as well by the consent of the Spanish people as by the grace of God. The tide seemed rolling in his favor. The aspect of things has changed. Each successive day brings us news of increasing demoralization in the Carlist ranks. Dorregarray, Roda and Lissaraga have abandoned the cause and sought refuge in France. Large numbers of the rank and file of the Carlist army have surrendered to the government troops. At the same time we hear of the complete failure of the intransigentes. Cartagena has become a modern Babel, and we have no doubt that when all the facts are known it will be found that in the Spanish city, on a smaller scale, the horrors of the French Commune have been repeated. Don Carlos must now be counted out. The intransigentes are gone up. The federal Republic has not a ghost of a chance. The promise is fair for the Republic, with a centralized government in Madrid. Don Alfonso and his friends may yet give the Republic trouble, but meanwhile the government seems to be victorious at all points, and the government is republican. A prosperous republic in Spain would be at once a lesson and an example to the nations of Europe.

#### Sir Samuel Baker to Visit America.

The Liberator of Central Africa, Sir Samuel Baker, has accepted the invitation of the American Geographical Society to visit America during the summer season of 1874. His distinction as an explorer and humanitarian and his wide fame as the only Anglo-Saxon who has ever led a large military expedition into the heart of Africa will insure him a cordial reception from the American people. Sir Samuel Baker's has been one of the most remarkable careers of the present century. As the elephant hunter of Ceylon, as the discoverer of the Albert Nyanza, as the companion of the Hamran sword-hunters of Abyssinia, as one of that circle of brave men who have travelled extensively and who know how to tell and write what they have seen, he has received the homage of the most appreciative patrons of courage, endurance and intellect. Of late years there has been a romance about his explorations, in that they have been shared by a heroic wife, who has been his most powerful ally at all times of danger and difficulty. She, too, will visit our shores, and we feel assured that all America will extend to husband and wife a generous and hearty welcome.

THE PROTESTANT ECUMENICAL COUNCIL met yesterday and last night at Association Hall, where, with the exception of one meeting to-day at Steinway Hall, the Council will be held during its continuance. The attendance was overflowing, and the enthusiasm of the delegates gave promise of good practical work.

Good for Jersey-The pledge of seven hundred thousand dollars by the stockholders to maintain the State Bank of New Brunswick. Among such men there is no such word

A NICE QUESTION FOR THE BOURBONS Does the failure of the Carlists in Spain indicate the success of the Bourbons in France?

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

John H. Williams, a well-known merchant in Albany, is dead. A couple of enterprising young men have started a weekly paper in East Orange, N. J., called the

Gazette. Professor Child, of Harvard, and Richard H. Dana, Jr., have returned to Boston after a Euro pean tour. Another colored boy, Alonzo McClernan, of South

nation at the Naval Academy. They have got it at last down South. His name is George F. Beach; office, Deputy Collector of West Alabama, at Salem-defalcation, \$10,000. It is stated that General Longstreet is about to go into the iron business. He has been the subject of

Carolina, has successfully passed this year's exanti-

Miss Clem, of Terre Hante, Ind., has sued I. M. Pierce for breach of promise of marriage, damages \$85,000. Why not show a little elemency and make it a round \$100,000.

a good deal of irony lately from his former Confed-

In the Maryland Inebriate Asylum they have a literary society named after Oliver Wendels Holmes. The "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" might write some spirited lines on the subject. General R. Mackenzie, of the Fourth United States cavalry, who astonished the Kickapoos and the Mexicans recently by the adoption of a vigorous, though, at the same time, a strictly "peace" policy, is in St. Louis.

Benjamin C. Piper, who has been twenty years a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State of Massachusetts, has been appointed Deputy Secretary, in place of Mr. Lovett, who has just retired, after flity years' service. This is the right kind of rotation in office.

Scene in a Cincinnati court (charge, assault upon a housekeeper) - 'Did she ever ask you to marry her?" "Yes." "What did you say?" told her to wait until her teeth were grown." "What did she say then?" "Nothing." "What did she do?" "Went down town and bought a new set of teeth." Case dismissed

The Philadeiphia Press states that a member of the Society of Friends thus complimented one of his sect who had joined a regular church upon the new organ in the latter. "Why, I thought thee objected to such things as music in worship?" "And so I do." was the reply; "but if thee must worship God by machinery I want thee to have the best." The same journal, referring to the fading out

of the funny department in the Galaxy, asks:-"How is it we grow no funny folks who can stand the wear and tear of regular writing?" Because the funny writer cannot, like the poor actor, "Smile to please you with an aching heart." The smiles of your average funny man might have a different cause. The Boston Transcript states that a merchant

of that city relates the following conversation between two bell boys at the Fifth Avenue Hotel New York :- Pat asks Mike, "What's this suspensio of the banks ?" "Hist ye !" Mike replies, "I'll tell ye. Suppose ye have five cents." "Yis." "Leave it wid me." "Yis." "Next day ye want it, and ye "Yis." "Next day ye want it, and ye ax me for it." "Yis." "I tell ye, 'No, sir, I've used it meself."

A report having obtained currency that a resident of a city in Kansas had offered \$10,000 to any man who would marry his cross-eyed daughter, the hotels in the place were so overrun with visitor on poles projecting from the windows. The excitement was somewhat allayed when it was dis-covered that the daughter in question was

### WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1873.

Into Bankruptcy.
To-day Messrs. H. E. Paine, B. F. Grafton,
Robert Chester and Hinkle & Arrick filed a petition in the Supreme Court of the District, in the name of clifford Arrick, against Jay Cooke, Henry D. Cooke, Pitt Cooke, W. G. Moorehead, H. C. Fahnstock, George C. Thomas, Jay Cooke, Jr., James A. Garland and Edward Dodge, of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., to force the latter into bankruptcy-involuntary. The petitioner sets forth that the firm is indebted to him in the amount of \$10,500, on certificates of deposit bearing five per cent interest and charges acts of bankruptcy as follows:-On the 20th of September, being possessed of large amounts of real estate in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the District of Columbia, they did make an assignment of all their real estate lying elsewhere than in Pennsylvania to W. S. Morehead, a member of the firm; second, that on the 18th of September they stopped the payment of their commercial paper; third, that on the 18th of Sep-tember, being possessed of bills, gold, silver and copper, and being aware that legal process had been issued and was about to be issued, they concealed and removed said money; fourth, that on the 18th of September they suspended payment, and fifth, that on the 18th of September, being then bankrupt, they did make payments of money to certain parties to petitioner unknown, on the plea that they were special depositors and to defeat and delay the act of bankruptcy.

The petition was presented to Judge Humphreys, who granted the usual warrant requiring the parties to appear on Friday, October 10, at eleven o'clock, and answer why they should not be adindged bankrupts, &c.

The President's Mind Not Yet Made Up on the Question of the Chief Justic ship.

The President assured a personal friend a few

days ago that he had not yet determined upon whom he would confer the appointment of Chief Justice, and with his present intention he should not make the announcement in advance of the meeting of Congress. He said that he was fully impressed with the importance of making the best election and would not act hastily. Some of the friends of present members of the Court had offered their views as to who should be selected, while he had received from very worthy men suggestions which would be remembered when he came to make the appointment. It is said in legal circles that the choice is narrowed down to three-Conkling, Attorney General Williams and William M. Evarts. The Supreme Court meets on Monday, the 13th inst., when it is expected the eight Associate Justices will be present. Justices Clifford will preside until the vacant chair of Chief Justice is filled. The business of the Court does not at present embrace any important cases.

The President this morning issued the following order:-

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2, 1873. }
By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 1, of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th of June 1871," approved July 12, 1870, it is hereby ordered that the collection district of the State of Vermont, as now constituted, be changed as follows:— That the counties of Bennington, Rutland, Ad-

That the counties of Bennington, Ruthand, Addison and Washington, of the First Collection district, be attached to that portion of the Third Collection district comprising the counties of Chittenden, Lamoille, Franklin and Grand Isle, to be
known as the Third Collection district; that the
counties of Orleans and Essex, of the present
Third Collection district; that Charles S. Dana
and Anson J. Crane he retained as Collectors of the second Collection districts and Anson J. Crane be retained as Collectors of the Second and Third Collection districts respectively.
U. S. GRANT.

By the above order Rollins A. Jones, Collector of the First district, is dismissed. Another order will be issued in a few days consolidating the two districts of Rhode Island into one. The Vienna Congress and the Signal

Service. The Vienna Congress has assented by a unant-

mous vote upon, the proposition of General Myer, sustained by Buchan, Buys, Ballot, Jellinck, Niewenager, Scott, Wild, Mohn and others, to the following:-That it is desirable, with a view to their exchange, that at least one uniform observation of ench character as to be suitable for the preparation of synoptic charts be taken and recorded daily and simultaneously at as many stations as practicable throughout the world.

The formal announcement of this principle with signal service and weather reports between all civilized nations. It is interesting in reference to American reports to know that the Chinese governstorm warnings and weather reports for China and the Chinese coast of the Pacific. Heavy Work in the Pension Office.

The Office of the Commissioner of Pensions is overwhelmed by the large number of applications or increase in the invalid division, growing out of the results of the recent biennial examination: and the great number of widows' claims, cause by the provisions of section nine of the act of March 3, 1873, which provides for an increase on account of children not heretofore included, the force of the office is not adequate to meet the pressing demands, and the claimants must be patient till the work can be brought up. Appointments in the New York Custom House.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed the following new deputies in the New York Custom House:-Robert Desauges, Benjamin F. Wyman, Alfred F. Puffin, James Tanner and John J. Osborne

## WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—1 A. M. Probabilities. For Friday, in the Gulf States, northeasterly

winds, backing to southeast, with higher tempera ture and generally clear weather. FOR THE SOUTH AND MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES, ORTHEASTERLY WINDS AND INCREASING CLOUDS NESS. WITH OCCASIONAL POGGY OR THREATENING

WEATHER. For New England, rising barometer, Northwesterly winds, backing to southwest, with clear

weather.

asterly winds, with cloudy weather and possibly light rain.

easterly winds, failing barometer, rising tempera-ture, partly cloudy weather, and in the latter

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last

Comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Budnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

1872, 1873.

3 A. M. 50 62 3:30 P. M. 62 71 6 A. M. 40 53 6 P. M. 55 56 56 9 P. M. 54 61 12 M. 58 62 12 P. M. 64 56 last year.....

OBITUARY.

Robert Bigsby, LLD., F. R. S., F. S. A. By cable from London we have the announce-ment of the death of Robert Bigsby, an English Mr. Bigsby was born at Castle Gate, Notting-

ham, in 1806. In 1843 he published a volume essays and poems, and in 1848 "Visions of the Times of Old; or, the Antiquarian Enthusiast," books which earned him some fame. He has since written several plays, poems, histories and novels. In 1831 he presented the astralobe of Sir Francis Drake, the famous navigator, to King William IV., and subsequently he presented other relics of Drake to the British Museum. The University of Glasgow gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws in recognition of literary merit. He enjoyed a literary pension of £100 a year, was an honorary and corresponding member of several literary societies and secretary of the English "Laugue" of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.